PIONEER INSTRUCTORS

SOME WHO TAUGHT THE YOUTH OF JOHNSON COUNTY YEARS AGO.



D. I. CALDWELL. A Teacher of the Earlier Days,

environment-and no wonder. Even the liveliest imigination needs some outward stimulus to bring it into play and hence it is not at all surprising that certain phenomena to-day exist. For instance the Kansas City housewife who rides comfortably down North Walnut to the market to do the buying for the happy little family in her East side home does not, as she steps off from the car, see herself in the midst of a thick forest full of tangled underbrush and fallen timbers while she must look in despair at an impassable ravine that runs diagonally across her path to the river. Yet less than half a century ago such was the aspect of the land the bustling market of a real live city. Nor did the pleasure parties of young people that last summer walked to the foot of Grand avenue bound for steamboat trips up the river think of a narrow difficult path, scarcely wide enough for a single horseman and descending abruptly to the water's edge, but there are some still who remember this path. And there are still others who now go wherever they please by cable who have vivid recolections of the time when locomotion was nainly by foot and not over paved streets but through unbroken roads with all the mud and roughness incidental to

Memories of the Past.

Of those carly days there still remain pioneers to tell stories of the past and make real what would otherwise be



GEORGE W. BUCHANAN.

to that usual condition of old age which makes the father dependent upon the son. He and his wife keep in their own establishment. In ISS Mr. Buchanan came to Missouri from Smith county in Virginia where he was born. He began at once teaching in independence and is probably the oldest tracher in Jackson county, now living. In a rinde one roomed building on a bill at one side of the public giring the first school was established, but this was later abundance for the Cumberland Presented in those days IA people make up the inhabitants of the town. Mr. Buchanan did not remain long a leacher, but during his long career he has held a number of offices. In 15th he was advantanced, He has also been made of the peace, sheriff and hearment made of the peace, sheriff in best matter of the peace, sheriff

Caldwell, or Unite David as he is Then he removed to Boone co Vity remain. his father's side.

ing there three years, when he finally came to Independence.

Some Ideas of Early Teaching. Those were days unlike the present when

was not deemed proper for Johnny and it was not deemed proper for Johnny and his little sister to go happily hand-in-hand together to school but trod a separate path. Mr. Caldwell's first teaching was in a girls' school. The step from the schoolroom into the county superintendent's effice was taken by this pioneer schoolmaster in 1888, and if long service is evidence of a successful career Mr. Caldwell's has been that.

But to come down to more recent times.

In the Bays of George W. Buchanan
and Bavid I. Caldwell-Captain
Hagana's School Away Back
in the '50s.

His Education and Wealth-Chosen
Growth of the was taken by this ploneer
schools all provided with the best of
modern equipments it would be much
this thriving city of the West was well
provided for the decardonal demands of
the younger populace—a throng of nearly
the younger populace—a throng of nearl schoolmaster's quiet.
"But I was the old kind of a teacher,"
said the captain, "I tell you I flogged them
for all they were worth."

Of More Recent Time. It is quite a stretch of time from 1852 o the present day and one in which has to the present day and one in which has occurred the rise and development of the public schools. And still among the present corps of teachers there are some who can remember when things were not as they are now, in many respects, in length of service Miss Salile Threikeld, now principal of the Emerson school, stamis lirst among the ward teachers of to-day. In 180 Miss Threikeld began teaching in the Lathrop school, situated at the corner of Eighth and May, until the terrible cyclone disaster which many people remember only too well. At this time thirty-five teachers composed the city corps of instructors and the board of education metabove the railroad office at the Junction. At this time also Eighth street was not opened above Wyandotte and for cable car service, besides the Westport line, the people had to depend on what was then called the Bolt line, which circled from Twelfth street to Forest avenue, from there to Independence avenue, then on the line of the present Northeast electric to Main or Walnut street, and from there back to the starting point. This was a horse line, remember.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Threikeld. "I can occurred the rise and development of the

Johnson, is in Paris."

Besides having taught a long time in Kansas City, Miss Threikeld also went to school here as a very little girl.

"The first school house I ever remember attending." said Miss Threikeld, "was at Fourth and Delaware. Then I went to a rustle little building opposite St. James hotel. I remember that here there were a great many swings, grapevine swings, in the yard in which we used to delight. And then I left Kansas City, finishing my education in Weston, Mo., and at Stephens college, Columbia."

MANUSCRIPT BY THE BUSHEL. Publishers Receiving Ten Times as Much as They Former-

ly Did.

of these carly days lives all remains of the pasts and bloomy by their personal remainsement of non-five properties and the parties of the past of the pasts and the pasts of the past of the pasts and the pasts of the pasts and the pasts of the pasts and the pasts of the pasts o

From the San Francisco Town Talk.

A well known lawyer went out shooting on the Sulsun marshes a week or so ago. He was a guest of the Sulsun Shooting Club and there was quite a large party. He was known not to be an expert with a gun and so there was some difficulty in assigning him a station when the party trioped out on the tules. However, he was eager to impattence, and when all of the party except himself had been distributed here and there, he cried out to the one in command:

going to put me."

The leader pointed afar off and said:

"You go back down the road as far as that gate you see, half a mile or so away. It's a capital station, first rate." embryo sporisman looked rueful

"Why, what on earth can I do there?"
"Well, if the ducks come too fast yo "Well, if the ducks come too fast, you can shut the gate."

Runs in the Family.



tor about that child's awful red nose?"

MOST REMARKABLE RED MAN OF PRESENT CENTURY.



DR. ORONHATEKHA. The Richest Indian in the World

or Walnut street, and from there back to
the starting point. This was a horse line,
remember.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Threlkeid, "I can
remember many a time of wading through
knee deep puddies to school. I often realize the great conveniences of these days,
when I happen to think of the difficulties
of Mose Tearly times.

"Thayendanegen," the Mohawk chief, renowned for his deeds in the war of the
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school in 185 to the Humboldt school,
school in 185 to the Humboldt school
as accepted her prescut position, that are
school in 185 to the Humboldt school
in cipal of the Emerson. This school is now
an eight-roomed building with eleven teach
ers. When Miss Threlkeid began her work
it it was a little frame building made from
the union of two cottages, and three teach
ers were all that were required.

"I think," said Miss Threlkeid, "that if
my pulls in those early with eleven teach
ers were all that were required,
"I think," said Miss Threlkeid, "that if
my pulls in those early the school
in the start of the markable for anything it was for their
procivity for drawing. Not that I thought
them very much but I let these with seem
ed to have talent and inclination have
plenty of chance to develop them. And
of those early pupils two have become
ed to have talent and inclination have
plenty of chance to develop them. And
of those early thus the eventy
canada.

Led Into Civilization.

The Indians, under the green spot of
the government, were soon led into civlike in Paris."

Resides having taught a long time in
Kansas City, Miss Threlkeid also went to
the start of the deep the celebrated
the procedent o

lifzed ways of life. They cleared farms and improved them. They established schools and, becoming Christianized, they built churches. The visitor to that region to-day will find a wide extent of country inhabited by the descendants of the New York 'Six Nations.' Their farm houses and other buildings are numerous and well kept. The red men are prosperous. That is shown by the external appearance of their homes, still better by the furnishings within, and the surroundings. Their live stock of good breeds; horses, cattle, sheen, swine and poultry, are numerous. Vehicles of various sorts, for work and for pleasure, and farm implements, are of the Vehicles of various sorts, for work and for pleasure, and farm implements, are of the best. The refinements of life are mani-fested in the homes of these well-to-do in-dians. Pianos are common instruments in the houses. Brass bands in which the players are young Indians are the pride of many communities. Still the Indian does not develop into a good musician, nor, while acceptains as formers on the re-

It was found that the boy had received the rudiments of his English education at the institution at Brantford, maintained for the instruction of young Indians. From this preparatory school he went to the Wesleyan madenny, at Wilbraham, Mass. Being without means he sawed wood and did other work at Wilbraham, Orange of the restriction. For the year following his completion of the course at Wilbraham, Orange his own people at Brantford. After that he took at three-year course at Kenyon, college, Ohio, where, among others, Whitelaw Beid, proprietor of the New York Tribure, was a student. He toid Sir Henry that his ambition was to study medicine and become a doctor.

Ladar a Prince's Cure.

The result was that the prince took Or onhyatekha as a member of his establish-ment, placing him in care of Sir Henry

onhyatekhia as a member of his establishment, placing him in care of Sir Henry Acland. Under these ampliess he entered Oxford, and later graduated in medicine at Toronto university.

The protege of Sir Henry Acland, true to the Indian trait, does not forget his benefactor. Every year since leaving Oxford he has visited the old physician in his home in England, crossing the ocean for that purpose, among other things, sixty-six times.

At suitable scasons he sends Sir Henry presents of acceptable things which are rare in England, though not in Camada. The Indian has kept up and enlarged his acquaintance on the other side. There are few of the English statesmen and notables whom he has not personally met. Among others Gladstone took an interest in Oronhyatekha, He has stories to relate of visits to Gladstone, and others of rank and power, but on this point will expland stone. Disraeli was a man much more to Oronhyatekha's liking. He was an ardent friend and follower of the Inte Sir John A. Macdonald. Naturally, Oronhyatekha is a Tory of the Tories, His millience is exerted to keep such of the Intellans as exercise the right of franchise in the Tory ranks.

While fairly successful as a practicing

ercise the right of framehise in the Tory ranks.

While fairly successful as a practicing physician, Oronhyatekha struck the direct road to fortune when in 18st be began the reorganization of the fraternal insurance society known as the Ancient Order of Foresters. This society was then in a languishing state and marked for early extinction. Oronhyatekha saw the defects in its methods and undertook to remedy them; to make the society strong financially, as well as in brotherhood. When he set about this work the society had not a dollar in its treasury. It now has a reserve reaching to nearly \$1,30,000 and a membership said to approximate 20,000.

Loyalty Well Repaid. In arranging anew the laws of the order Oronhyatekha did not omit to provide for Oronhyatekha did not omit to provide for Adolf - Then, dearest Anna, far be it stability of management. It is in conse- from me to rob him of you also."

ence so fixed that his own share in it is quence so lixed that his own share in it is practically a share that cannot be terminated. He did not propose to shake the tree that others might pick up the fruit. He has been careful to bring to the management of the society the best influences and the best class of men and talent. Their loyalty and industry are repaid by good salaries.

Oronhyatekha is said to receive \$10,000 a

glant proportions. His head is large and well shaped, his hair inclined to curl. His physiognomy is not at all suggestive of the American indian, for the features are oval and regular in outline. The forehead is high and the general appearance of the man is that of a person of great intellectual as well as physical power.

These indications are fully borne out when one comes to study Oromhyatekha. His brown eves are deen set and kindiy.

when one comes to study Oronhyatekha. His brown eyes are deep set and kindly. His voice is sweet and in speaking pleasantly intoned. He manages it with some such grace as historians awribe to Ped Jacket, the chief of Indian orators. It is a profound voice as belits a man of his depth of chest. His sentences are well balanced and his diction purest lengthsh.

His bearing is such that men defer to him and women trust him. That is what is meant by the phrase, "personal magnetism." In his younger days Oronhyatekha belonged to the Queen's Own regiment of Torento, and as such went forth to meet the Fenians on their raid into Canada, in 1896. He is still an athlete and a hunter. At the present time of the year he loves to take to the wilderness with two or three companions, and Indian nature reassert. ompanions, and Indian nature reassert hemselves in this man and balance the

Mrs. Clio Hinton Hunscker, who has been in Paris for the greater part of the ast three years, returned to this country



Ensily Remedied.

From the Washington Star, "What is the matter" asked the prima denna's friend, "You don't seem nearly as elever and original as you used to be."
"I'm so glad you mentioned it, dear, I haven't been reading the papers lidely, but I'll change my press agent at once.



wretched! Pape has been speculating has lost everything!" Adolf—"Then, dearest Anna, far be

************************ DR. BENNETT'S ELECTRIC BELT

Should Receive Your Immediate Attention.

Athletes, Whether Football Players, Oarsmen, Boxers or Gymnasts, All Testify That for Perfect Health, Elasticity of Muscles and Strong Back No Auxiliary Is So Much Needed and Helpful in Training as a DR. BEN-NETT'S ELECTRIC BELT.

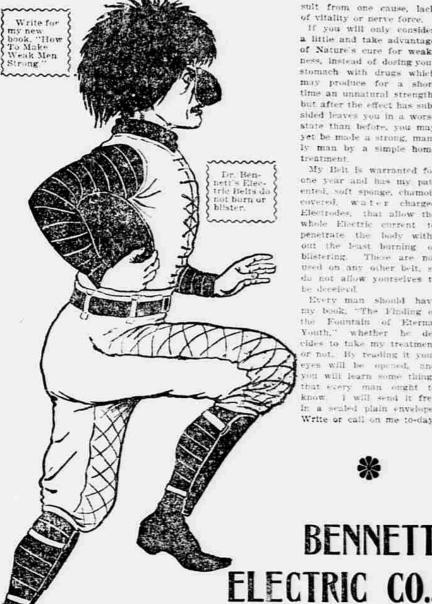
JOS. B. CHOYNSKI,

follows:

The worldrenowned boxer, writes Dr. Bennett as

"As you know, my bustness is that of a boxer and athletic instructor. No work in the world is so exhausting on both the muscular and nervous systems. In preparing for the many boxing contests in which i have engaged I have found nothing of so great aid as your Electric Belt. Wearing it an hour a day during the period of my training has wonderfully increased the elasticity of my muscles and strengthened my entire nervous system. Your Belt seems to supply that vital force-Electricity-in its most soothing and beneficial form. It has always aided me in rounding out to that perfect physical condition so necessary to a successful boxer and athlete."

Every man, no matter how weak, can be made strong, if he will take advantage of Nature's cure-Efectricity-as I apply it through the medium of my Dr. Bennett Electric Beit. I guarantee to quickly and permanently restore you to perfect manhood, to you of all sexual weaknesses, such as impotency, Varicocele, Exhausting Drains, etc., which all re-



sult from one cause, lack of vitality or nerve force. If you will only consider a little and take advantage of Nature's cure for weakness, instead of dosing your stomach with drugs which may produce for a short time an unnatural strength, but after the effect has subsided leaves you in a worse state than before, you may yet be made a strong, manly man by a simple home

iy man by a simple home treatment.

My Belt is warranted for one year and has my patented, soft sponge, chamois covered, water charged Electrodes, that allow the whole Electric current to penetrate the bady without the least burning or blistering. These are not used on any other belt, so the deceived. be deceleval.

be deceived.

Every man should have my book, "The Finding of the Fountain of Eternal Youth," whether he decides to take my treatment or not. By reading it your eyes will be opened, and you will learn some things that every man ought to know, I will send it free in a scaled plain envelope.

Write or call on me to-day. Write or call on me to-day,



Rooms 1, 2 and 3. Rookery Building. 12th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Open Week Days, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 12.



ple that she could surely never have ex-pected to win a suitor through it. And these are the words she said, with downcast eyes and cheeks of rosy red.

in she was the most rarely accompilshed of all women.

This was well night fifty years ago. Since then honors have been heaped upon her. She has seen her husband a farmer, a herdsman, a hunter, a soldier, a clergyman, an ambasador, a fibancier, hend of the army, and finally president of all the Boers.

Through it all the burden of her song has been, "I can bake, I can stew, I can seen."

Lives on His Coffee Moncy.

Nowhere is there a democracy equal to that carried on in the Transvail republic, where the president lives, by the aid of his wife, on \$2,000 a year coffee money, allowed by the government, saving his salary of \$15,000 a year.

On this coffee money, which has supported them for years, the Krugers have entertained diplomats and travelers of all mations. And no one has gone out from that hospitable mansion hungry. No one could who has a palate for good cooking. For Tanta Kruger's is of the best.

She is her own butler, Yes, Tanta Kruger, the wife of the man whose salary is \$25,000 a year, and who recently presented the pope with a \$1,000,000 diamond. On the occasion when she has guests she waars her very best Sunday-go-to meeting black gown. She puts it on just before she announces. Dinner is served.'

She does this at the last moment, because

that this model hausfrau has brought into the world, between washing and clean-ing and sewing, only seven are nive. These seven are married and comfortably settled in and about Pretoria, where their father and mother live.

The Krugers' Home.

What serves as their White House is a little two story cottage. It has in the parlor a nice next set of black horselair furniture that Mrs. Kruger, who is not ashamed to acknowledge to 65 years, has

If the wife of Oom Paul is not darning tockings she is sure to be absorbed in a pie that she could surely never have expected to win a suitor through it.

And these are the words she said, with downcast eyes and cheeks of rosy red.

"I can bake.
"I can stew.
"I can stew.
"I can stew.
"I can clean.
"I can scrub."
And behold, it was enough. Her suitor was at her feet. He who was then only Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, exteemed for his courage and piety, took her from that moment to his heart—to him she was the most rarely accomplished of all women.

This was well nigh fifty years ago. Since then honors have been heaped upon ner.

This man, in whom strangers see home-then honors have been heaped upon aer.

DOM PAUL'S TREASURE

before that she has been adding pinches of sait to the stew and last dustings of pepper 10 the soup. Then one of her daughters remains in the kitchen, while the first lady of the Transvaul, just as the sorthing African sun its going to test takes a second to wash of and put on her single holiday gown.

For there is a touch of vanity in Tants Kruger. She always tidles up a bit for visitors. She isn't handsome, but she has hones, wide open black eyes, a frank good natured face and a fresh complexion for one of her years.

When she appears in time for dinner her face is shining with its recent actual burg, the efty of gold, the home of more adventurers and outcasts than almost any other mining city in the world. Johannesshore, while the trace is shining with its recent actual burg, the efty of gold, the home of more adventurers and outcasts than almost any other mining city in the world. Johannesshore, while the trace is shining with its recent actual burg, the efty of gold, the home of more adventurers and outcasts than almost any other mining city in the world. Johannesshore, when prospectors traced the gold veins at Klerksdorp to his farm. Then the government three open the post sunder specific parts of the severy morning the little Boer household is astir. It is a little household is astir, it is a little household of speculators and promoters. Soon John of the sixteen children gan. The seum and riffraff of the earth assembled in the camp to leaven the broth of speculators and promoters. Soon Johannesburg rose. Phoenx-like, from the ashes of Boer simplicity, and in a year had 20.00 inhabitants. In the next two years this was doubled, and the town could boast of a fine government building, a number of equally attractive office structures, many superb residences, two thoaters and enough churches to convert even the sinners of Johannesburg. Now the city is a modern one in every respect. Its building was a credit to their owners, the streets are well kept, and, despite

the city is a modern one in every respect, its building was a credit to their owners, the streets are well kept, and, despite the continued cries of the last four years, Johannesburg has prospered.

The principal street is Commissioner street, which runs east and west, parallel with the line of mines just south of the town. Street cars run along this thoroughfare from the old Jeppe's Town and from the Stock exchange to Doornfonteln, the residential section, via Bree street. That real estate was valuable before agitation ruined the town is evident from the fact that in 1896 two lots on Commissioner street were sold for \$1000.

The area of the town is about six square miles, with eighty miles of streets. There is also a fine raceourse, a public library, four theaters, a golfcourse and pologround and about a dozen clubs. All the main streets are lighted by electricity while gas is supplied to dwellings. On the hill north of the town is a fine hospital, costing \$20,000 to erect.

So that Johannesburg was and is a mod-

ing \$20,000 to erect. So that Johannesburg was and is a mod-ern town, where it is possible to live like a civilized being.

The Usual Cause. rom the Indianapolis Journal.

"Oh, yes, he hates all women,"
"I wonder which particular woman he
egan with."

Great Britain's "Man of the Hour," From the New York Journal.



HAMBERLAIN, FOR THE COLONIES